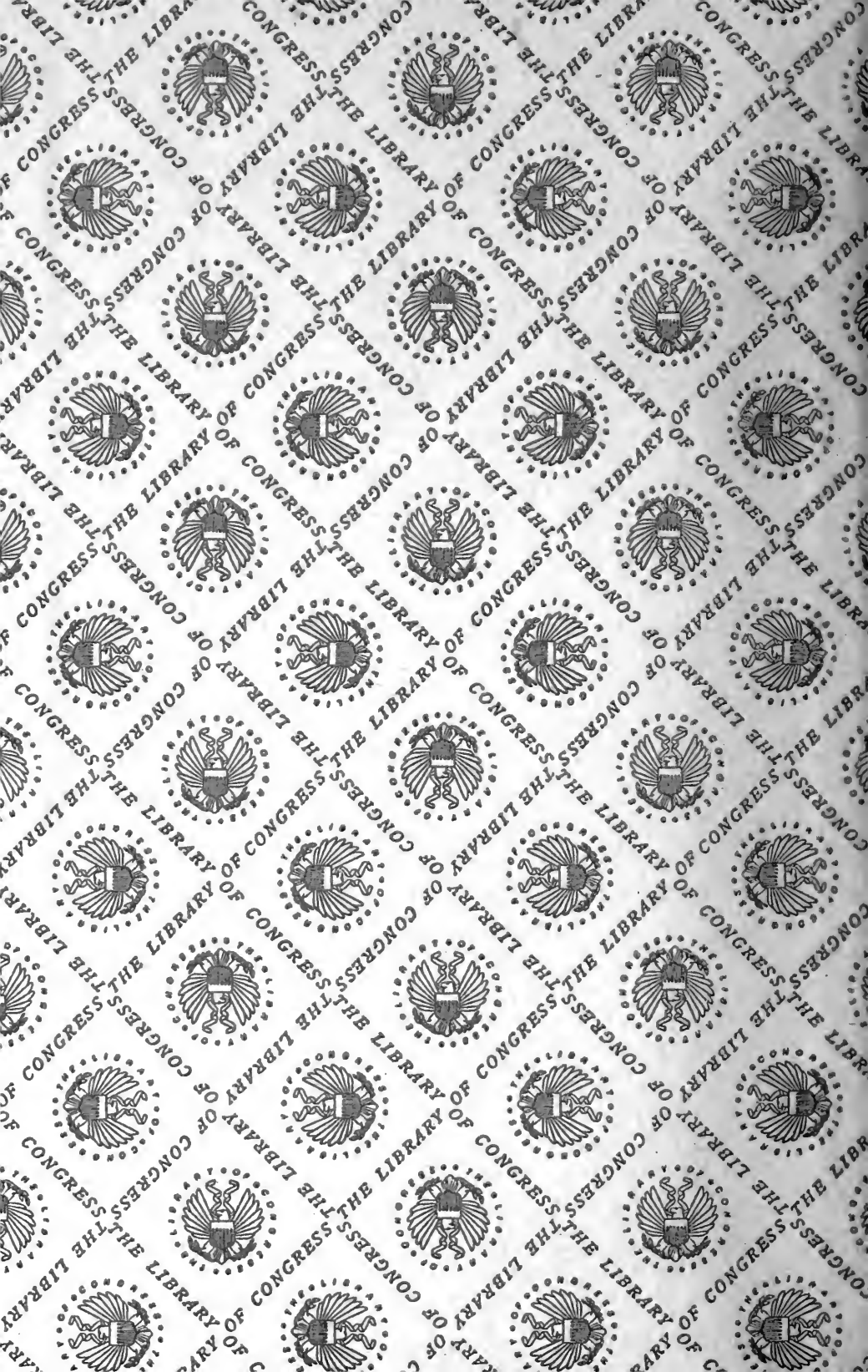


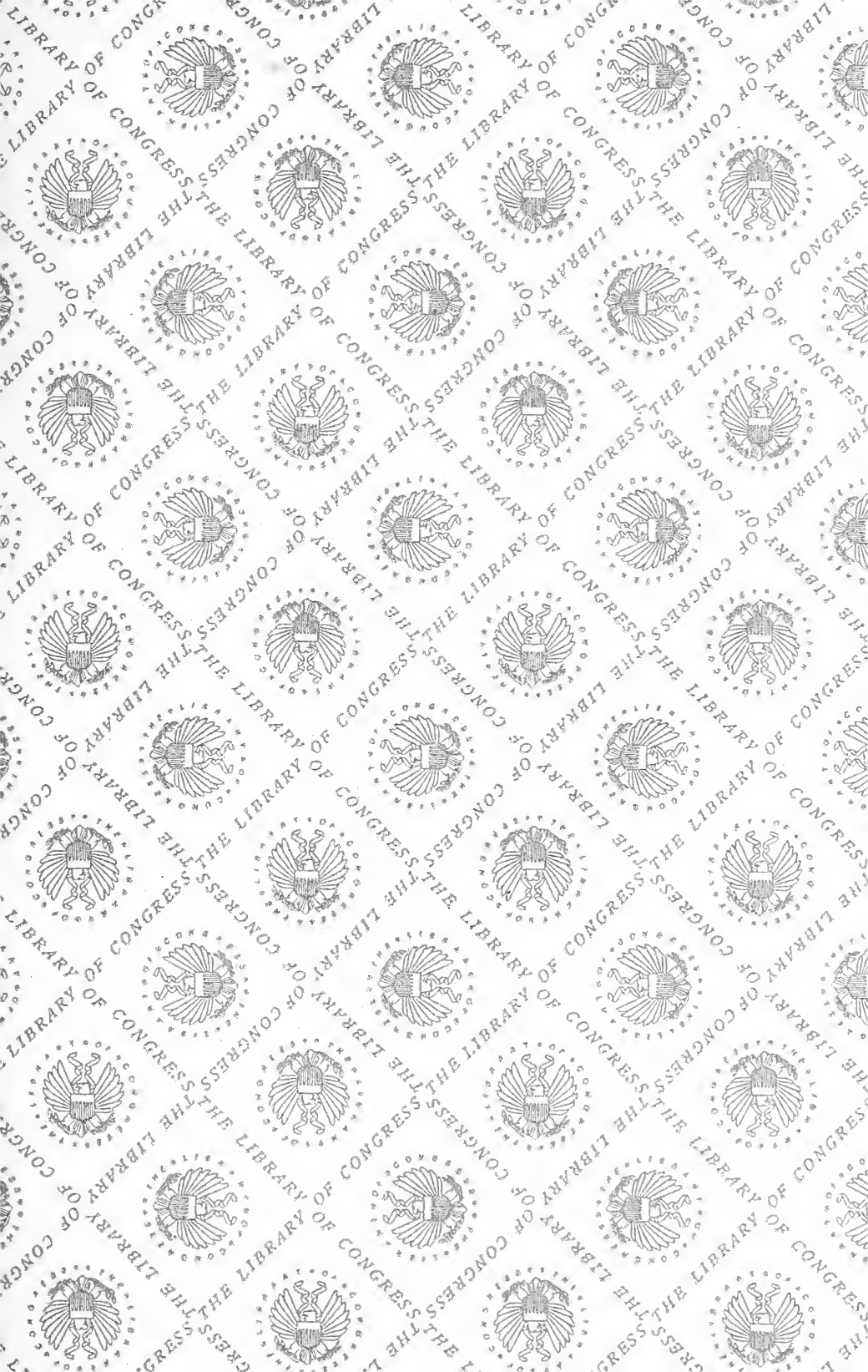
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INDEPENDENCE DAY LEGISLATION AND CELEBRATION SUGGESTIONS

LEE F. HANMER



MAKING WAY FOR LIBERTY

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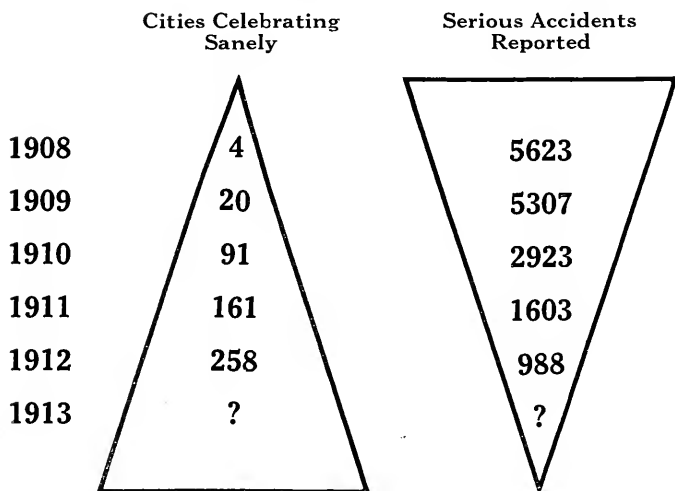
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How the "Sane Fourth" has Affected the Casualty Roll



Also an Inspiration to Patriotism



"IN THE BRAVE DAYS OF OLD"

“This second (fourth) day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, and from this time forward forevermore.”

(Extract from a letter by John Adams to his wife.)

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Once upon a time long, long ago a great event took place in American history. As the importance of that event came to be duly appreciated by the people, they agreed that its anniversary should be fittingly observed. They felt that it should be a holiday on which the boys and girls should be reminded of the sacrifices made and hardships endured by the men and women of 1776 in order that they and we might enjoy the privileges and benefits of freedom.

John Adams' suggestion that "It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, and from this time forward forevermore" was enthusiastically adopted and July 4th came to be a time of rejoicing and patriotic fervor.

The "guns" and "bonfire" part of the celebration was easy to carry out and appealed strongly to that part of the population that is always in evidence on such occasions. Yankee ingenuity developed all sorts of noise-producing devices until the "Fourth" became a time of unrestrained dissipation, especially on the part of boys, large and small, armed with firecrackers, pistols, torpedoes, giant crackers and toy cannon. What was meant to perpetuate a great idea became a menace. The "Barbarous Fourth" it was indeed, noise, accident, and death characterized the day, and the original purpose of the holiday was steadily forced into the background. Public sentiment attempted to call a halt, but without success, until in 1908 the Fourth of July casualty list, for the United States, reached the appalling total of 5623. During the entire War of the Revolution the American losses were only slightly more than twice that number in killed, wounded and missing. The efforts at reform had been directed chiefly against the use of explosives and had failed utterly.

In the midst of this losing fight a few communities hit upon a plan of providing substitutes for the undesirable features of the former celebrations by arranging programs that were suf-

ficiently attractive to win their way. The plan worked well from the start.

At a meeting of the Playground Association of America, in Pittsburgh in 1909, a conference of municipal representatives was held to discuss this new plan and to devise ways of making it more effective. The "Safe and Sane Fourth" was the name given to the new movement. Patriotism was its key note.

Twenty cities tried it that year and the accidents dropped from 5623 to 5307. The record on page I of this pamphlet gives the subsequent results.

Important as is this decrease of accidents, the increase of patriotic inspiration made possible by the depicting of historic incidents and the emphasizing of patriotic ideals is of even greater importance. The programs have been planned so that they were first, an inspiration to patriotism; second, so attractive as to leave no desire on the part of any boy or girl for the old, undesirable things; and third, as free as possible from danger to life and limb. We need to have this great holiday properly celebrated, not alone for the children born and reared under American influences, but for the thousands of boys and girls, and men and women also, who come to us annually from other lands. To make American citizens of them is no small task. The influence of this holiday rightly celebrated will help greatly in this undertaking.

This point was well made recently by a newcomer to our shores who happened to be attending a mass-meeting in an eastern city where the citizens were considering plans for their Fourth of July celebration. After listening to the recital of Independence Day casualties which the spokesman of the meeting was using to convince his neighbors that action was necessary, this man arose and said: "My friends, in my own land we have great national holidays that are sincerely loved by all the people for their sacred associations and for the patriotic spirit that their observance inspires. Your record of casualties and fire losses on America's anniversary of Independence is appalling, but awful as it is, it seems to me to be of far less moment than the loss you permit by neglecting the opportunity that this great holiday affords for inspiring patriotism in your people and for teaching your boys and girls, and those who come from other lands to make America their home, the great lessons of freedom, independence and the high privilege of citizenship."

In one Massachusetts city the granting of certificates of citizenship to newcomers is made the subject of an impressive public occasion. The following is from a report of one of these meetings held on March 18, 1913:

"Surrounded by an atmosphere of patriotic fervor, eighty-one newly made citizens were publicly presented with their naturalization certificates by the Clerk of Courts at the assembly hall of the High School building Tuesday evening. The event evoked a remarkable amount of patriotic feeling on the part of all who participated, and the enthusiasm displayed could but



PEOPLE FROM OTHER LANDS

bring into the hearts of these men the significance of the occasion. Attorney.....opened the meeting introducing the Mayor as chairman, who spoke briefly, giving the new citizens some good advice as to their duties as citizens of the United States."

The program included:

"Star Spangled Banner,"
By High School Chorus.

Remarks,

By the Mayor.

"Battle Hymn of the Republic,"

By High School Chorus.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address,

By Mesrop Mooradianian.

Remarks,

By Principal of the High School.

Selection,

By Training School Band.

Remarks,

By Hon., Justice of the Superior Court.

"America,"

By Training School Band, High School Chorus,
and Audience.

Might this not, in some places, be an appropriate feature of the Independence Day celebration? Certainly, it would help the new citizen to appreciate more keenly the significance of his newly acquired privilege and responsibility.

MATERIAL FOR THE PROGRAM

The predominant idea of a holiday celebration should be fun. "Kept busy having a good time" is the keynote of the success of the "Sane Fourth" movement. It might well have been called "The Bigger and Better Fourth." Surely it is becoming a *happier and more significant Fourth*.

Games, parades, music, decorations, drills, exhibitions, tableaux, pageants, outings, and illuminations are the materials out of which may be constructed a program that will afford pleasure, appeal to all,—young and old,—and emphasize the great ideal that this holiday is designed to perpetuate.

Pageantry offers a most effective means of celebrating. The great historic incidents of national significance, such as "Signing the Declaration" and the "Surrender of Cornwallis" may be used, augmented by incidents drawn from the history of the state or city or neighborhood to furnish "local color." In pamphlet No. 114, published by the Department of Recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation, 400 Metropolitan Tower, New York City, William Chauncy Langdon has worked out the details of such a pageant.

THE SWARTHMORE TABLEAUX

The Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, Fourth of July Tableaux, prepared by E. M. Fergusson, contain so many practical suggestions that it seemed justifiable to give the following details about them:

The historical tableaux which formed the conclusion of the Fourth of July celebration at Swarthmore, Pa., 1912, were given in the evening on an open-air stage in a hollow of the college campus. The stage was provided with electric lights and a curtain, heavy foliage forming the natural background. There were also a number of large screens, movable platforms, and other pieces of property. The aim of the tableaux was to present in successive scenes the history of the country, with special reference to the historical associations of that neighborhood. Swarthmore being still largely a Quaker settlement, and near to Philadelphia and the Delaware River, they began with the "Landing of the Quakers," and in the later scenes introduced Benjamin West, the house of whose birth still stands on the college campus; the old Bluebell Tavern of revolutionary days, a landmark on the Darby road; the old entrance to Philadelphia from the south; the Baltimore turnpike which skirts the borough on the north, etc.

In arranging the cast, the manager made a list of persons who might be depended on to take different scenes, called them together, went over and explained the list of tableaux and the work which each would involve, and secured a leader for each of eight or ten groups of people. Each leader agreed to find other friends, completing the needed cast for that part of the work, and report names to the manager. Each group of workers took charge of one or two tableaux. Where two tableaux were thus thrown together, the second made use largely of the characters and costumes shown in the first scene. Each group, accordingly, was responsible for a single project, and worked independently of the rest, so that only two general rehearsals were necessary. A stage manager worked with all the groups and attended to the make-up of the characters as they went on. In presenting the tableaux, *a lecturer introduced each with a brief explanation*, and each group, knowing its place, took charge as soon as the previous group had finished its act. A band played between the scenes. The whole performance occupied an hour and a

half. The total expense—mostly rental of costumes—was \$35.00.

The list of the tableaux follows:

1. *Landing of the Quakers from the ship "Welcome," 1682.*

A false floor about two feet high, sloping from middle to right, covered with green crex rugs to represent top of the bluff at the Delaware river front. Group of five Indians at left rear, watching. Group of Quaker settlers climbing the hill from right. They carry oars, coil of rope, spades, axes, bundles of bedding, pots and pans, and one or two pieces of antique furniture. In the center, leading, is William Penn.

2. *Penn's Treaty with the Indians.*

Same characters, with one or two others; group as in the painting by Benjamin West.

3. *Benjamin West Learning to be an Artist.*

Interior of living room in the West homestead, with furniture borrowed from that and other old houses, Colonial fireplace, with concealed lamp for firelight. Boy seated on stool near fireplace, with drawing board and crayon held up in front of him, looking up at his mother, face to firelight. Mother, in colonial costume, leans over his shoulder, looking at his drawing, smiles, and pats his shoulder. (Have the story told of his first sketch and how his mother's kiss, as he afterwards said, made him a painter.)

4. *The Spirit of '76.*

Use the familiar picture entitled "The Spirit of '76" as a model in arranging this scene.

5. *Delegates to the Continental Congress at the Blue Bell Tavern (Pantomime).*

Interior of the Blue Bell. (The place was visited and old pictures studied to get ideas.) Large fireplace in rear, with mantel shelf and plates; also, a rough picture of King George III, with royal arms below. Small table in center.

Inn boy discovered asleep in darkened room, roused by knocking, calls mistress, who comes from behind screen, right. She calls the sleeping maid, and they go to the right to prepare dinner. Boy goes out and returns with bridles, which he takes out to left around a screen forming

rear door to yard. Landlord in apron enters from right, as the three delegates enter. Delegates are in Colonial costume, with riding boots and cloaks. They give their order, then seat themselves around the table, while the maid serves them. Landlord shows them a royal proclamation with large red seal, at which they display indignation, one of them shaking his fist at picture of King George. He, the leader, then explains by gesture what they hope to do.

After a very short meal and drink, the three delegates rise, pay their reckoning to the landlord, bid farewell to the courtesying mistress and maid, and order the boy, who brings out their bridles again. The landlord escorts them to front of stage and directs them to Philadelphia on the right. Crack of whip on outside as they depart.

6. *Reading the Declaration of Independence in front of the Town Hall at Chester.*

Screens arranged to left, to represent the front of the old Town Hall. Raised stand with reading desk in front left corner. One of the delegates from Scene 5 acts as reader. The characters of Scene 5, with others, are grouped as citizens to right and rear. Used the costumes of 1776. The reader holds in his left hand a copy of the Declaration (get facsimile if possible) and is gesturing with his right. People cheering, one woman may be weeping or hanging her head, as she thinks of the fighting this move will bring.

7. *Washington's Camp at Valley Forge.*

Scout uniforms, with continental sashes of buff and blue. Soldiers' log huts in rear, made of low screens. Projecting log painted black for cannon. Cotton for snow. Flags with 13 stars. Guns stacked. Washington in center, with aides.

8. *Washington Honored by the Maids of Trenton.*

Triumphal arch of greens in center of stage, with a little flag drapery showing and white blossoms in the green. Arch made of light bent sticks. On each side of the arch, in front, is a group of girls in white, dressed as in 1789, with high waists. Each carries a flower basket, from which she strews in the pathway. General Washington, in civilian dress, as President of the United States, is coming through the Arch, with two or three others just behind him.

9. *Emigrant Party on the Old Baltimore Turnpike.*

Camp scene by the roadside. Projecting from a tall screen to left are seen the tops of a pair of wheels and the rear end of a Conestoga wagon top and flap end. Behind a low row of bricks covered with greens come up two forked supports for a pole and kettle; lamp inside the fire, showing through the sticks. The pioneer and his family are grouped around the fire; gun, ax, bundle of stores, etc., lying by. Crex rugs used from Scene 1 to make roadside bank in rear, for party to sit on.

10. *Abraham Lincoln's College Course.*

Log cabin interior, made with screens. Rough fireplace, with concealed lamp, right. Mother knitting, father cleaning gun, rear. Lincoln, as a tall, barefoot young man, is lying on the floor with his side to the audience in front of his parents, and with his head to the fire. His face is in his hands, elbows on floor. He is reading a book by the light of the fire. A large Bible and a Shakespeare are beside him, near the fire.

11. *Enlisting for the War, 1861.*

Army tent directly in rear. In front of the tent door, on camp stool before a light camp table, sits an army officer in blue uniform. Orderly behind him, and two soldiers at right, all with blue uniforms, fatigue caps and guns, and standing at attention. In front of the table, to left of officer, with his hand upraised, a young country lad is taking the oath; muster roll on table before him. Two or three other recruits are standing easily at right, awaiting their turn.

12. *Reading the Emancipation Proclamation, 1862.*

In front of a slave cabin, a group of plantation negroes in calico shirts and skirts; old mammy in turban; banjo, gun, dogs; young colored preacher in old black coat reading the proclamation; he stands near the front, facing the cabin door. The negroes are rejoicing at the news; preacher is enthusiastic.

13. *Farm Life in America.*

Hovenden's "Breaking Home Ties" was followed in arranging this scene.

14. *Columbia's Children.*

Uncle Sam and Columbia on a stand at center, rear,

draped in the flag, with forty-eight children in flag bunting representing the states. Pennsylvania in center with golden keystone.

The lecturer here says: "Once we would have stopped here; but today we feel a wider patriotism, an enthusiasm for humanity that runs round the world. Our great family of sovereign states, Columbia's children, has been receiving guests from many lands. These all now have a part in the privileges of citizenship."

15. *Liberty Enlightening the World.*

Lady in center on pedestal as the Statue of Liberty, with group of nations in costume representing our guests, the immigrant population—Italian, German, Irish, Scotch, Chinese, Syrian, Hungarian, Russian, etc. These are grouped close to base of statue, with the flag around Liberty's feet overhanging them. Bunch of sparklets for torch, lighted just as the curtain rises.

QUOTATIONS FROM REPORTS

Quotations from reports received may suggest plans that are adaptable to local conditions. They also show the great variety of agencies and means employed.

"The Mayor called a meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in such matters, who talked over plans, means, and program. Sub-committees were appointed and two meetings each week were held at the city hall. The Board of Trade, School Board, Business Men's Association, and Women's Civic Improvement Society were represented on the central committee."

"Little talks and lessons were given in the schools, and literature tending to cultivate a proper respect for the day among young and old was circulated through the city."

"Extracts from the State Law and a copy of the City Ordinance forbidding the manufacture, sale, or use of fireworks and explosives were printed in pamphlet form and, with the aid of the Police Department, distributed throughout the entire city."

"The program began with salutes fired from the hillsides at sunrise and ended with a display of fireworks from the hillsides at night. All this was in the hands of hired experts."

"At noon a civic and military parade augmented by school

children, with bands of music, fife and drum corps etc., ended by passing in review at the public square; then the raising of Old Glory and patriotic music followed by the reading of extracts from the Declaration of Independence and a rousing Fourth of July Oration; the whole ending by the immense crowd singing America accompanied by all the bands united. It was inspiring!"

"We were overflowed with posters and advertisements from outside towns before we got started, and we had to use the slogan, 'Let's have the fun and the money at home!' It is purely a matter of getting the people to pull together. The enthusiasm is catching so spread it, and promise them a good time for a very little expense, and you have them."

"The local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution took charge, asked the City Council for \$100—and got it, had band concerts morning, afternoon, and evening, a flag raising in the afternoon with the State Militia participating and giving a salute of thirteen guns, also a flag salute by the children and the singing of patriotic songs by the crowd. The D. A. R. had thousands of leaflets printed giving the words of the most familiar patriotic songs. These were distributed through the crowd by the Boy Scouts."

"The Independence Day Association organized and carried out the celebration aided by a grant of funds by the City Council. It was by far the greatest celebration ever held in our city. Not an accident or a single violation of law was recorded from the flag raising on the Court House lawn at 9 a. m. till the close of the wonderful firework display in the evening. It is estimated that about \$5,000 was spent here by people from neighboring towns where no celebration was organized."

"The grand and successful celebration carried out by the Civic Section of the Woman's Club has relegated to the past for all time the old and dangerous Fourth."

"One section of the printed program was devoted to a brief chronology of interesting events in the history of R. It can not but help our people, young and old, to take a keener interest in the welfare and future development of our city."

"Former Mayor L. presented to the children 18,000 sanitary drinking cups for use on the Fourth. On one side of

the cups was printed the following poem selected by the Playground Commission.

“Oh, beautiful my country,
 Be thine a nobler care
 Than all thy wealth and commerce,
 Thy harvests waving fair;
 Be it thy pride to lift up
 The manhood of the poor;
 Be thou to the oppressed
 Fair Freedom's open door!

“For thee our fathers suffered,
 For thee they toiled and prayed;
 Upon thy holy altar
 Their willing lives they laid.
 Thou hast no common birthright;
 Grand memories on thee shine;
 The blood of pilgrim nations
 Commingled flows in thine.

“Oh, beautiful our country,
 Round thee in love we draw;
 Thine is the grace of freedom,
 The majesty of law.
 Be righteousness thy sceptre,
 Justice thy diadem;
 And on thy shining-forehead
 Be peace the crowning gem.”

“Fun and frolic of a safe and sane nature was the order of the day at all of the park playgrounds for the Fourth of July. One particular attraction was the circus at the Park. It was called Uncle Sam's Circus and an inviting big pink hand bill set forth some of the wonders of the show. From 5 to 6 P. M. there will be continual merrymaking, Uncle Sam pitches his big tent in the Park and invites as guests, George Washington, Paul Revere, Betsy Ross and Columbia, all impersonated by playground folks. The magnificent medley of miscellaneous marvels march merrily by, and these are the playground children themselves. The big burly bears with entrancing tricks, gyrate in spectacular spirals. Next came the funny clowns, comic, farcial, facetious clowns, the finest collection of buffoons, wags, harlequins and merry Andrews in the world. Next comes a hobble skirt race with the reward, a priceless peerless peanut.

All of the playground members will participate in this handicap race. Apes, monkeys, orang-outangs and the rest of the tribe will next be exhibited. A reward is at the ticket office for the successful discoverer of the missing link. Another item of interest will be a graphic portrayal of Taft and Roosevelt with a view of the actual steam roller, brought from Chicago. Then the thrilling scene from Western life when the Indians attack Mutt and Jeff and drive the distinguished visitors across the plains. The females of the species being more deadly than the males give a war dance. The merriment closes with one last



THE FIRST AMERICANS

final, ultimate and concluding triumphal march." (From the Program.)

"The Mayor issued a proclamation setting forth the advantages of a sane Fourth of July. This had considerable influence on the conduct of the whole celebration."

"The Carnival Commission had charge of the fireworks display which was set-off from the Fishing Pier. The Pier is an ideal spot both from the standpoint of security and observation."

"The City Council appropriates annually to the Mayor's office a total sum of \$50,000 for public celebrations. From \$12,000 to \$14,000 is used for Independence Day. All these celebrations are in charge of a Director of Public Celebration, who works in co-operation with a Citizens' Celebration Committee appointed by the Mayor."

"In the morning we had a civic parade consisting of floats representing the several industries of the town and the various organizations. In the afternoon there was a picnic in the park for the children with a band concert and games. Band concert and fireworks in the evening. Our citizens are for a Safe and Sane Fourth every time."

"We planned a very elaborate and ornamental souvenir program which brought us several hundred dollars worth of advertising."

"On July 4, 1911, this town was as dead as any little village. This year we organized a first class celebration which was a success in every sense of the word. A 'trades display' was a feature of the parade in which practically every industry in the city was represented. A water carnival of gayly decorated boats was held upon the river in the evening, followed by a magnificent display of fireworks."

"I may add that these celebrations have had a good effect inasmuch as they keep our people at home as well as bring back to the city for the Fourth those who are away from home."

"A committee of the Business Men's Club was responsible for our fine celebration."

"A special attempt was made to interest the Italians, of which there are many in our city. We got the editors of the Italian papers to give special attention to the meaning of the day. The Declaration of Independence was printed in Italian in their Sunday edition, and distributed freely in the Italian quarter. We also secured an eloquent Italian orator to address his people at the Soldiers' Monument. This drew a large crowd."

"Our celebration was under the auspices of the Public Amusement Commission, usually designated as the Recreation Commission. The best feature was that we had several hundred participants. We believe in participants rather than spectators."

"Splendid programs under the direction of our summer playground force were held in the school buildings, all the children taking part. To each child was given an attractive souvenir containing extracts from the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in full. These were suitable for framing. In the afternoon a District Celebration was held in each Aldermanic district of the city."

"I am writing on the letter head of our Fourth of July Cele-



NORWAY'S CONTRIBUTION

bration Committee so that you may see that we have committees to arrange and carry out every detail of the celebration. Our City Charter allows a fund to assist in such matters, but we do not believe that the city should pay all the expenses, as that simply makes what should be a patriotic duty, a political machine function."

"A special feature of our celebration was a concert in the afternoon in which the local Singing Societies participated, together with the school children."

"First. We have a committee appointed from the City

Council consisting of six members. Second. The city appropriates \$2,000—as its share of the expense. Third. The Business Men's Association and the Board of Trade each appoint committees. The committees of these two organizations solicit subscriptions and the fund is added to that appropriated by the city. Fourth. This joint committee arranges the program and conducts the various events."

"We are convinced that the Fourth of July is no longer to be regarded as a day set aside to celebrate only our glorious national past. It is to be a day for the people to pause and consider the outgrowth of this glorious past in our wonderful present. Together with pageants of the past, martial music, etc., we should have exhibitions of our agricultural, scientific, and commercial achievements—the fruits of liberty."

"The children assemble at the Auditorium in the morning and go thence in procession through the streets and over the bridge to Harriet Island. The Island is an ideal place for any kind of a picnic or summer excursion, and its value is greatly enhanced by the fact that it is the site of the Public Baths and also contains a large well equipped playground for children. Paper bag luncheons are provided for all the children and unlimited quantities of lemonade are furnished. They play at will until about one o'clock and from that time until five o'clock they are entertained with various kinds of games into which they enter with zest. On the march to and from the Island each child carries a small American flag and waves it lustily. The procession of ten thousand or more makes a most impressive sight. Last year each child was provided with a card containing information pertinent to the occasion. Very few of these cards were found strewn about at the end of the day. They seemed to appreciate them and carried them home. This plan has received general public commendation."

"We had three band concerts in as many sections of the city, and a beautifully illuminated Water Carnival on the river in the evening. All the playgrounds were supplied with large quantities of ice cream and cakes so that every child might have these treats. A contract was given to a fireworks company to send off a quantity of paper balloon of all shapes and colors—sort of an aerial menagerie. The Nurses Club conducted a Relief Tent on the grounds, which was most useful to mothers

who took their families, including small babies, out to enjoy the fun."

"We have moving pictures, tableaux, and an outdoor dance on our Village Green."

"Before adopting these modern methods we always had a long list of injured following the celebration of the Fourth. Since the passage of the Safe and Sane Ordinance our casualty list has been reduced to a minimum. The Fourth of July is looked forward to by all our citizens as a day of enjoyment and



NATIONAL DANCES ON THE GREEN

it is needless to say that we are all satisfied with this sane and patriotic manner of celebrating."

WHAT TETANUS IS

"Tetanus bacilli are tiny micro-organisms so small that six could lie side by side on the edge of a razor and have space to turn over, but deadly out of all proportion to their size. They are everywhere about us in the dust of the street on every sur-

face we touch; they would depopulate the earth but for the reason they are powerless in the presence of air. But let them be inclosed in some soft, warm receptacle, given animal matter upon which to feed and with their enemy oxygen shut out, they breed, multiply and spread. If this soft, warm place is a wound, and the animal matter is the body of your child, and the edges of the wound are closed and the oxygen kept out, the tetanus bacilli will secrete a poison which will travel, not in his veins and arteries, but along his nerve sheaths, slowly, surely and deadly, until muscle after muscle is affected, paralysis sets in, convulsions occur, and after contortions so violent that the ligaments of the body are frequently torn in two, your child will die, literally tortured to death. This is tetanus, and tetanus is, or may be, the result of any powder wound deep enough to close. The toy pistol, fire cracker, cannon cracker, rocket or even the pinwheel in the grimy hands of your child is charged with agony. You, in the ignorance of your day, faced these dangers and escaped. Thousands did not escape. Will you continue to place these instruments of death in the hands of your children?"—(From the Schenectady Union-Star).

ORDINANCES

A Suggested Form for an Ordinance.

SECTION 1.—It shall not be lawful for any person to fire or set off gun-powder, rockets, pistols, firecrackers, or fireworks in any part of the city of except that on the day set apart for the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and between the hours of 12 and 12:15 noon, fire-works may be fired or set off except toy cannons, pistols with blank or other cartridges, firecrackers exceeding five inches in length, firecrackers containing picric acid, or torpedo canes made of cast iron.

SEC. 2.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale within the city limits of the city of any blank cartridge, pistol, cannon, firecracker exceeding five inches in length, crackers or explosives containing picric acid, torpedo canes made of cast iron, or any large ammunition, commonly known as 'car track ammunition' except that wholesale dealers in the city of may continue to sell to persons located out of said city, and all dealers may continue to sell other firearms, and other explosives to persons located within and without said city.

SEC. 3.—Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to prevent pyrotechnical displays, or the firing of salutes under permits therefor to be granted by the proper authorities.

SEC. 4.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, and in cases of failure to pay such a fine may be confined in jail for one day for each dollar of said fine.

Sample ordinances now in effect. (Several others are given in pamphlet No. 105, "How the 'Fourth' was Celebrated in 1911," published by the Department of Recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation.)

AKRON, OHIO

(Enacted 1910)

SECTION 1.—The discharge, firing or use of all fire crackers, rockets, torpedoes, Roman candles, or other fireworks or substances designed and intended for pyrotechnic display, and of all pistols, canes, cannons, or other appliances, using blank cartridges or caps containing chlorate or potash mixture, is hereby prohibited. Provided that the Mayor or Council may order the public display of fireworks by properly qualified individuals under the direct supervision of experts in the handling of fireworks. Provided also that such display or displays shall be of such a character and so located, discharged or fired as, in the opinion of the Chief of the Fire Department, shall not be hazardous to surrounding property or endanger any person or persons.

SEC. 2.—The sale of fireworks at retail is prohibited.

SEC. 3.—The storage or sale of fireworks at wholesale is prohibited, except by permit from the Mayor, issued for a period of one year. Application for permit must be filed with the Chief of the Fire Department at least thirty days previous to the issuing of the permit and must give detailed description of the proposed care and storage of said materials and of the structural conditions and occupancies of the building.

SEC. 4.—Permits may be issued only after an inspection of the premises by the Chief of the Fire Department or his authorized agent, who shall file with the mayor and Fire Department a certificate of approval or his disapproval and reasons therefor.

SEC. 5.—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance as regards the storage and sale of fireworks shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each day's neglect of compliance. Provided also that violation of other sections of this ordinance shall be considered a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding ten dollars (\$10).

The Chief of the Fire Department may, at his discretion, remove or have removed, at the owner's expense, all stocks of fireworks or other combustibles exposed for sale or held in stock in violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 6.—The Chief of Fire Department shall direct such fire appliances as in his judgment may be necessary for the premises, and he shall see that two or more persons are instructed in their use, and as to the best means of getting fire alarms to the Fire Department.

SEC. 7.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after August 1st, 1910.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

(Enacted 1909)

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person at any time to discharge or set off anywhere within the city or to have in his possession for such purpose any kind of fireworks, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2.—In that part of the city formerly Charlestown, on Bunker Hill Day, or the day celebrated as such, and anywhere within the city on Independence Day, or the day celebrated as such, it shall be lawful for any person to discharge or set off between the hours of 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. any kind of fireworks, and between the hours of 7 p. m. and 10 p. m. fireworks for display only, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3.—It shall be lawful for any person to discharge or set off on days other than those named in Section 2, fireworks for display only, provided he shall be granted a license for that purpose by the mayor and aldermen, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4.—It shall be unlawful for any person at any time to place upon the rail of any street or steam railroad or upon any street, any cracker, cap or other explosive with the intent that it shall be discharged or exploded by the passage of any street car, steam car or other vehicle.

SEC. 5.—It shall be unlawful for any person at any time to discharge or set off any kind of fireworks within three hundred yards of a hospital or building in which a patriotic concert, exhibition or exercises is in progress.

SEC. 6.—It shall be unlawful for any person at any time to discharge or set off anywhere within the city, or to have in his possession for such purpose, any toy pistol, toy gun, toy cannon, detonating cane, blank cartridge, firecracker exceeding six inches in length and one inch in diameter, firecracker of any size containing any explosive more powerful than black gunpowder, torpedo exceeding three-quarters of an inch in diameter, any substance consisting of chlorate of potash and sulphur, or containing picric acid or picrates or any device for discharging or exploding such substance.

SEC. 7.—Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 8.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith or contrary hereto are hereby repealed.

CONCERNING SALE OF FIREWORKS, ETC.

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer or expose for sale, to loan or give away to any retail dealer, consumer or user, located within the city, any toy pistol, toy gun, toy cannon, detonating cane, blank cartridge, firecracker exceeding six inches in length and one inch in diameter, firecracker of any size containing any explosive more powerful than black gunpowder, torpedo exceeding three-quarters of an inch in diameter, any substance consisting of chlorate of potash and sulphur or con-

taining picric acid or picrates, or any device for discharging or exploding such substance.

SEC. 2.—Any person, firm or corporation violating this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense, and a separate offense shall be regarded as committed for every day during which such person, firm or corporation shall continue such violation.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

(Enacted 1910)

SECTION 9.—No person or persons, firm, copartnership, or corporation shall keep for sale, offer for sale, distribute, give away or have in his, their or its possession any fireworks of any character whatever, for use within the City of Buffalo, which shall contain dynamite, giant powder, nitro-glycerine, dualin or other explosives more powerful than ordinary black gunpowder. No person, or persons, firm, copartnership or corporation shall keep for sale, offer for sale, distribute or give away for use within the limits of the City of Buffalo any giant firecracker, or any other firecracker that is likely to maim or injure any person by the explosion thereof, except Chinese firecrackers, not exceeding five inches in length; nor shall any person or persons, firm, corporation or copartnership keep for sale, offer for sale, distribute or give away for use within the limits of the City of Buffalo any toy revolvers, toy pistols, or toy cannons of any description whatever in which powder of any kind can be exploded, blank cartridge pistols, toy cartridge pistols, or toy revolvers, repeating or bomjack marbles, Kango clubs, car track torpedoes, Vesuvius torpedoes, torpedo canes or ammunition for torpedo canes. No person shall place any torpedo of any description whatever upon the street car tracks or upon the public streets of the City. No person or persons, firm, copartnership or corporation shall sell, offer for sale or give away any fireworks of any character whatever to children under the age of fifteen (15) years.

A violation of this ordinance shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each offense.

SEC. 10.—No person or persons, firm, copartnership or corporation shall within the limits of the City of Buffalo, sell, store, keep for sale or offer for sale, for use within the City of Buffalo, firearms of any description whatever without first having obtained a license therefor from the Board of Fire Commissioners. Before any person or persons, firm, copartnership or corporation shall receive a license, application shall be made to the Board of Fire Commissioners in writing for the same. Licenses issued shall be at the rate of \$1 each and shall be good for one year from the date of issuance.

A violation of this ordinance shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50 for each offense.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

(Enacted 1911)

SECTION 1.—No person shall at any time discharge or set off anywhere within the city of Chicago, or have in his or her possession for such purpose, any toy pistol, toy gun, toy cannon, blank cartridge, or any fireworks, fire-

crackers, torpedoes, bombs, rockets, spinwheels, fire balloons, Roman candles, detonating canes or ammunition therefor, or any substances or articles of an explosive nature designed or intended to be used as fireworks; provided, however, that the Mayor of the City of Chicago may permit or order the public display of fireworks by permit in writing issued by him as hereinafter provided. And provided, further, that pyrotechnic displays of fireworks may be given at any time in licensed amusement parks under the supervision of the licensee and at least one representative of the police department of the City of Chicago.

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

(Enacted 1910)

SECTION 1.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to fire, set off, or make use of for purpose of explosion, amusement, display or otherwise in the City of Erie, any blank cartridge pistol, dynamite cracker, powder cannon, torpedo cane and its pellets, blank cartridge cane, firecracker over six inches in length, firecracker between three and one-half inches and six inches in length which is over three-fourths of one inch in diameter, firecracker three and one-half inches or more in length that is over one inch in diameter, any firecracker or fireworks containing picric acid, picrates, dynamite, or other high explosive compound, or to explode any blank cartridge pellet, or tablet, containing dynamite, or other high explosive compound when used in pistols or hollow canes, any toy for explosive purposes, or make use of any sling.

SEC. 2.—That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation within the City of Erie to sell, offer for sale, or have in his, their or its possession or custody any blank cartridges, pistol, dynamite cracker, powder cannon, torpedo cane, and its pellets, blank cartridge cane, firecracker over six inches long, firecracker between three and one-half inches and six inches in length that is more than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, firecracker to the length of three and one-half inches which is over one inch in diameter, or any firecracker or fireworks containing picric acid, picrates, dynamite, or other high explosive compound, any sling, any blank cartridge pellet or tablet containing dynamite or other high explosive compound for use in pistols or hollow canes, or any toy for explosive purposes.

SEC. 3.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to ignite, light, fire or cause to explode any pistol, firecracker, or any other article or thing intended to make or produce an explosion or noise within a distance of seven hundred feet from any hospital in said City of Erie.

SEC. 4.—That it shall be unlawful to sell, or offer for sale, fireworks, slings, or toy explosives, of any kind in the City of Erie except on the third or fourth of July, and it shall be unlawful to ignite, fire, set off, explode, or use the same in said city except on the Fourth of July, calendar day, to-wit: from 12 o'clock midnight of July third to 12 o'clock midnight of July fourth, and the same shall be sold on July 3rd and 4th only upon a license from the Mayor as provided in existing ordinance. When the Fourth of July shall fall on a Sunday the privileges of this ordinance shall not apply and no fireworks, etc., shall be sold or used on that day, but the next day (July 5th) shall be observed instead, and the provisions of this ordinance, so far as they

permit the sale and use of fireworks, etc., shall then apply to July 5th, instead of to July 4th; and when the third of July shall fall on a Sunday no fireworks, etc., shall be sold on that day but may be sold on the next preceding day (Saturday) instead.

SEC. 5.—That any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor, or any alderman, magistrate or Justice of the Peace, be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct and shall be fined not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), for each and every offense, and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common jail of Erie County for a period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 6.—That all ordinances, or parts thereof, conflicting herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

(Enacted 1911)

SECTION 1.—No person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association shall, after the passage of this Ordinance, fire or discharge any fireworks within the City of Sacramento.

Provided, however, that public displays of fireworks may be given with the joint written consent of the Chief Engineer of Fire Department and the Chief of Police.

SEC. 2.—No person, or persons, firm, company, corporation or association shall, after the passage of this Ordinance, sell any fireworks within the City of Sacramento.

Provided, however, that the local manufacturers of fireworks and local dealers in fireworks shall have the right, subject to any restrictions of all existing ordinances, to sell fireworks to customers for use outside of the City of Sacramento solely, and to store goods for such sale.

SEC. 3.—Any person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association who or which shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the City Prison for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4.—This Ordinance shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

Some of the Pamphlets of the Department of Recreation

R 97. A Safe and Patriotic Fourth of July.

Practical suggestions for celebrations of Independence Day. Prepared by a committee of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs. 24 pp. 5 cents.

R 105. How the Fourth was Celebrated in 1911.—Lee F. Hanmer.

For the use of the committees preparing programs for the next Fourth of July celebration, the best features of all the celebrations of 1911 have been put together for publication. Typical ordinances and state laws are also included. 54 pp. Illustrated. 10 cents.

R 114. Celebrating the Fourth of July by Means of Pageantry.—William Chauncy Langdon.

This pamphlet includes a consideration of the practicability of the pageant or community-drama for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and two outlines, one of a celebration, the other of a general pageant which can be adapted to suit special conditions, with practical suggestions for their use. It also includes an article on Music for Independence Day Celebrations by Arthur Farwell, who for the past two years has been Superintendent of Municipal Concerts of New York City. 48 pp. 15 cents.

R 118. Folk Dancing.—Luther H. Gulick, M.D.

Part I shows the development of Folk and National Dances and history and symbolic meaning of some of them. Part II discusses the educational value of Folk Dancing as shown by its use in the public schools of New York City. 26 pp. Illustrated. 5 cents.

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A review of the development of athletics in the elementary and secondary schools and a description of the organization of the public school athletic leagues in various cities. Bibliography. 36 pp. 5 cents.

R 121. Recreation Bibliography.—Clara L. Van Slyck.

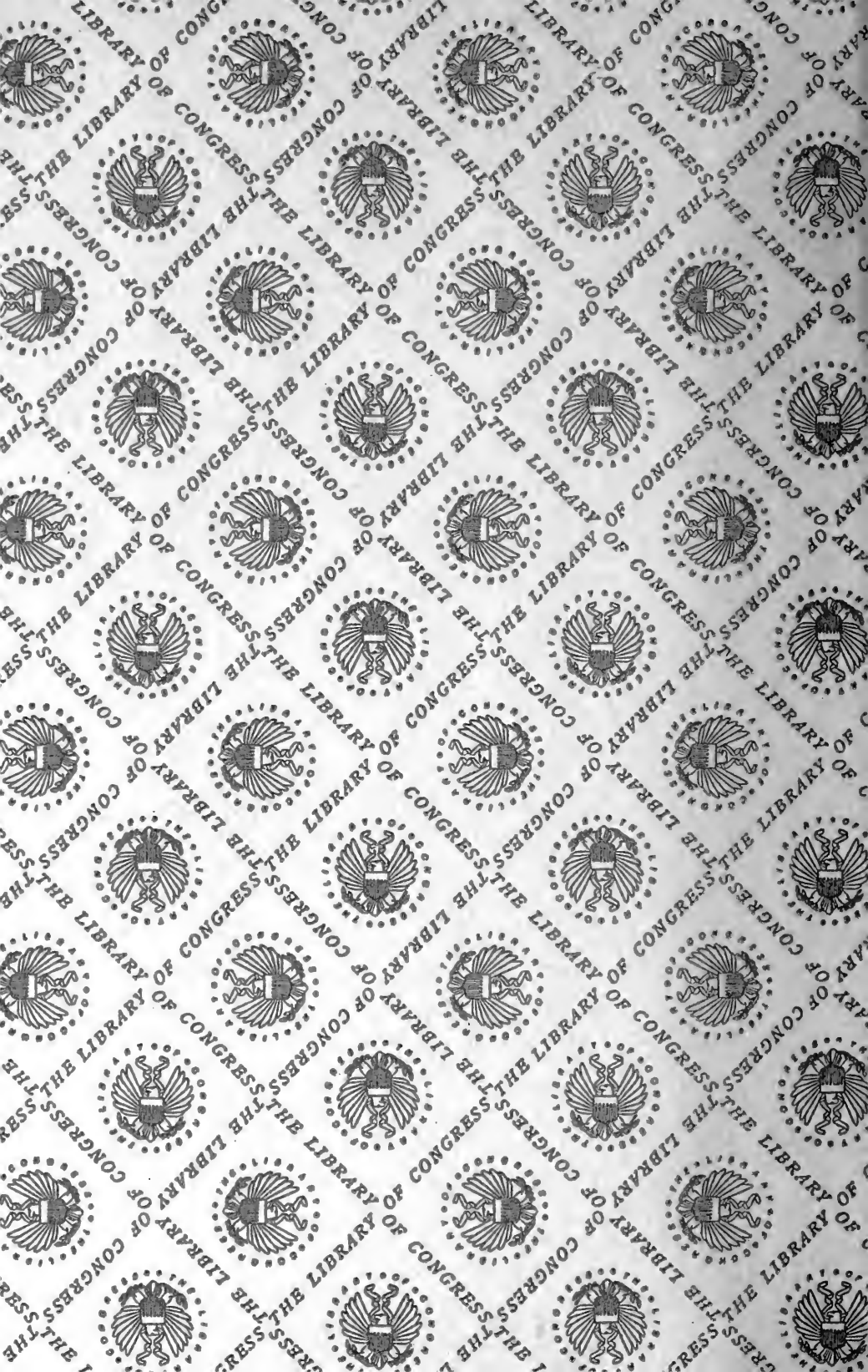
Pamphlet containing a list of the more formal publications, with annotations, and an extensive list of magazine articles dealing with the subject of recreation. 10 cents.

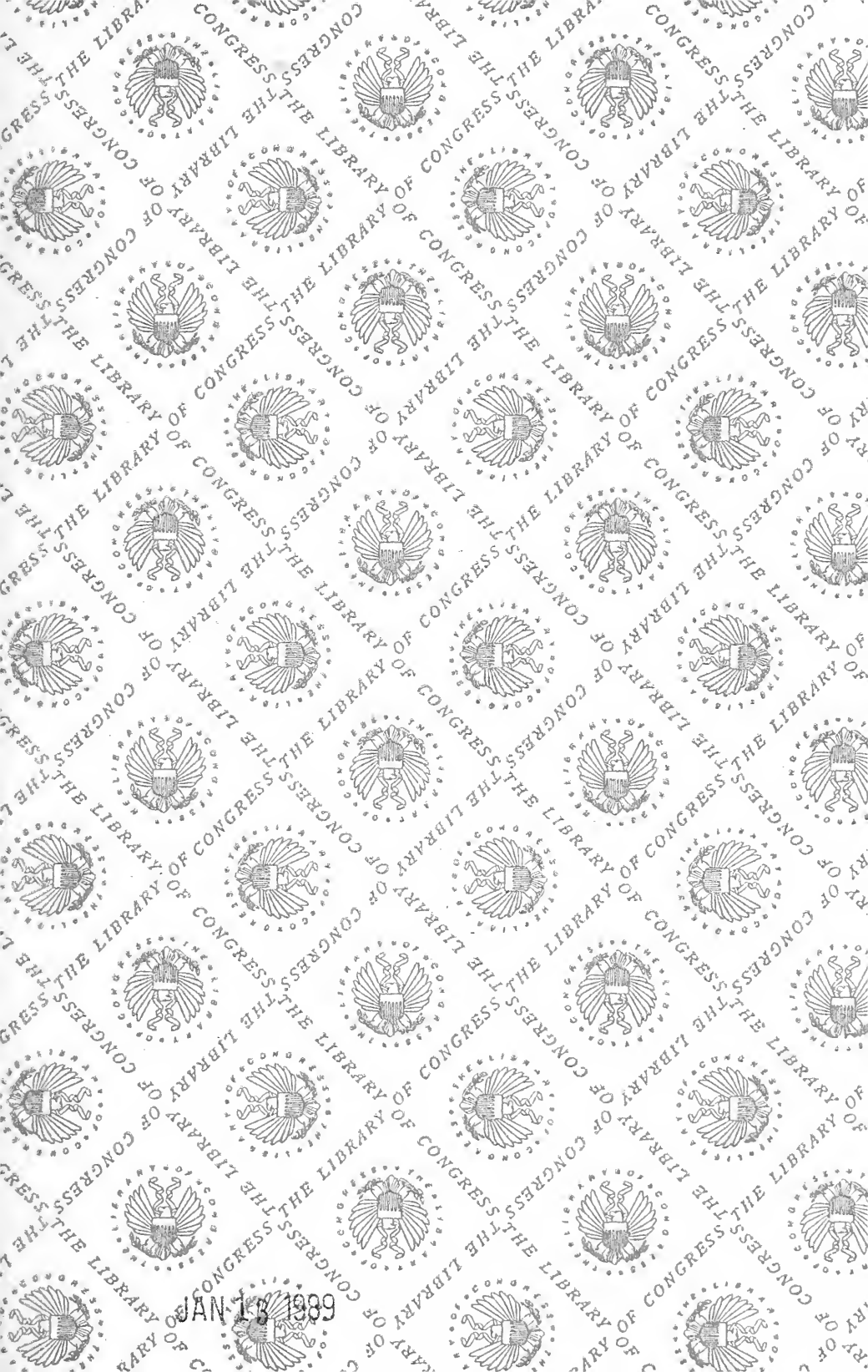
R 106. Recreation Legislation.—Lee F. Hanmer.

This pamphlet contains typical State laws and city ordinances dealing with matters of public recreation. All of this material has been verified by proper authorities. 68 pp. 20 cents.

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